

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 3, 1928
DRIVE GETS UNDER WAY
CLAIM OF DISCRIMINATION
PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT
HIGH PRICES OFTEN IMAGINARY
WAGES AND CONSUMPTION



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

DOING OUR SHARE

CALIFORNIA has beautiful forests . . . armies of giant redwoods towering into the sky . . . hosts of stately pines lined side by side along our highways . . . overhanging poplars to shade us from the noon-day sun . . . and, California forests need protection!

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chaufeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1928

No. 27

DRIVE GETS UNDER WAY

(By International Labor News Service.)

Three inquiries into fundamental present-day problems of American industry and labor have been begun by the Commission on Industrial Inquiry, recently set up by the National Civic Federation to find basic principles upon which capital, labor and the public may agree as a means of preserving industrial peace.

Anti-trust legislation, use of the injunction in labor disputes, and employer-employee relationships are the subjects of the studies which have been initiated. The committee on plan and scope of the commission has made public a preliminary report on the methods to be used in these studies.

To Question 25,000.

Among other things the committee reports that the committee on study of anti-trust legislation has agreed that, in addition to analyzing court decisions, proposals for legislation, results of foreign experience and the recommendations of various groups—coal, cotton, oil, copper, lumber, labor, agricultural, trade associations and others—a questionnaire shall be sent to 25,000 lawyers, economists, industrialists, bankers, manufacturers and officials of labor and agricultural organizations, as well as those of manufacturers and other trade associations.

This questionnaire will be substantially as follows: "Do you favor the repeal of the Sherman, Clayton and other anti-trust laws?" "If so, what would you substitute for them?" "Do you favor amending the anti-trust laws?" "If so, in what manner?" or "Do you favor leaving the anti-trust laws intact?"

Quiz on Injunction.

The committee on study of injunctions in industrial disputes will analyze Federal and State court decisions in injunction cases where, on the one hand, labor claims to have been wronged, and, on the other hand, employers claim that only by the use of that writ can their just rights be protected. This work will be done by lawyers under the direction of Chairman James W. Gerard of New York, and William A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia. Upon the completion of the analysis, the committee will endeavor to agree upon a definite recommendation to be submitted to the commission for its consideration.

The committee on study of forms of employee organization and of employment contracts has agreed upon a tentative program for making a thorough, impartial study of these two subjects, the general purpose being thus stated:

"For the advancement of harmony in relationship between employers and employees, it is the purpose of this study to analyze existing types of formal arrangements between employees and employers, their purposes, the ways in which they function, the methods or practices used, and, so far as possible, to determine the effectiveness of results obtained through these forms and methods."

Members of Committee.

The committee on study of anti-trust legislation consists of Wheeler P. Bloodgood, chairman; Ruth C. Butler (chairman committee on commerce, American Bar Association); Hugh Frayne (representative American Federation of Labor); William T. Grant, Jr. (chairman W. T. Grant Company); Jeremiah W. Jenks (chairman Alexander Hamil-

ton Institute); Rembrandt Peale (member former U. S. Bituminous Coal Commission); Ellis Searles (editor United Mine Workers' Journal), and J. Harvey Williams.

The committee on study of injunctions in industrial disputes will include Walter S. Faddis (president Building Trades Employers' Association), James Maloney (president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association); Edward J. Mehren (vice-president, McGraw-Hill Company); Victor A. Olander (secretary-treasurer International Seamen's Union); Joseph P. Ryan (president International Longshoremen's Association); Hope Thompson (attorney), Chicago, Ill., and Louis Wiley (business manager), New York Times.

On Employee Organization.

The committee on study of forms of employee organization and of employment contracts will consist of Lincoln Cromwell, chairman (vice-president Merchants' Association of New York); Henry S. Dennison (manufacturer); E. K. Hall (vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company); Michael J. Keough (president, International Molders' Union); Thomas McMahon (international president, United Textile Workers of America); Marcus M. Marks (former president, Borough of Manhattan); Charles P. Neill (manager bureau of information, Southeastern Railways); Herman Oliphant (professor of law, Columbia University); Almerindo Portfolio (manufacturer); Arthur Williams (New York Edison Company), and Arthur H. Young (Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.).

OUR MOVEMENT NOT "NARROW."

Halifax workers who handle dry and pickled fish have organized. The new union calls attention to the scope of the American Federation of Labor, which recognizes wage workers in every craft and calling. Skilled and so-called "unskilled" are in this great trade union family. The teacher and street laborer, the printer and bootblack, machinist and housemaid, painter, carpenter, steel worker, library employee, bank clerk, gas house worker, fire fighter, freight handler, paver, plumber and seaman, are all united to raise living standards and establish social justice. The trade union movement is not "narrow." Every wage worker is eligible. He is welcomed. He is not lured by golden promises. None shall control his internal affairs. This independence and self-help is distasteful to those who would "lead" and own the workers. The trade union is the naturally developed labor movement of our time, clime and conditions. It is the outgrowth of American characteristics and an American background.

THE SMASH-THE-UNION IDEA.

Following the change of policy on the part of the United Mine Workers, the big mine owners of Pennsylvania announce that they will continue to have nothing to do with the union. Their aim is to smash the union. Well, there can be no doubt that this was their aim from the start. Andrew Mellon and his pals no longer have even a shred of camouflage to get behind. But will America in 1928 stand for this barbarous idea? It remains to be seen.

CLAIM OF DISCRIMINATION.

Opposition to granting an immigration quota to Japan is expressed in a brief filed with the Senate Committee on Immigration by the California Joint Immigration Committee.

Japan alleges "discrimination," and asks that the United States recognize the spirit of equality by admitting even 100 Japanese.

The California Joint Immigration Committee, which includes the State Federation of Labor of that state, objects to an abandonment of our immigration policy in favor of Japan and against other Oriental nations.

The committee says:

"It is frequently asked: 'Why does not Congress grant an immigration quota to Japan and thus end the misunderstanding between the two countries, since less than 200 Japanese a year would enter under such an agreement?'

"The fundamental reasons are that the plan involves discrimination against all other colored races of Asia, including Chinese, Hindus, Malays, etc., and still more important, it involves entire abandonment of the basic principle to keep out all the colored races without discriminatory immigration laws. Congress felt it could not afford to abandon that principle even though there were admitted thereby only one individual instead of a few hundred.

"The seven-line exclusion section of the 1924 immigration act, which does not even mention the Japanese, is in no way a discrimination against the Japanese, and not even against the other colored races, since it is based on our naturalization law and simply declares that we will not admit to this country for permanent settlement any one who, under our laws, is not eligible to become a citizen.

"Our naturalization laws, which since 1790 has refused citizenship to members of the yellow, brown and red races, may be considered discriminatory against such races; but if the Japanese or any other of such races were declared eligible to American citizenship they would become thereby admissible as immigrants without any change in the immigration act. Japan's complaint, therefore, if she has a legitimate one, is not against the immigration act, but against the naturalization law.

"If Japanese are admitted as immigrants we at once nullify the provision which excludes all individuals to citizenship. Unless we grant the same privilege to Hindus, Chinese and other colored races of Asia, we discriminate insultingly against such other races and provoke friction and endless trouble."

BOSS

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Conditions

PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT.

New reduced air mail rate becomes effective August 1st.

Reduced rate will be five cents for the first ounce and ten cents for each additional ounce.

Authorized by Act of Congress and made effective by the Postmaster General August 1st.

One ounce equals about four sheets of average weight business paper with the envelope.

Four sheets, single space, carry about 2,000 words.

The reduced rate is the only change in air mail regulations.

Any postage may be used: Five cent air mail stamps will be issued but are not necessary.

Any envelopes may be used, but air mail envelopes are recommended.

Mark envelopes plainly "Air Mail" unless air mail envelopes or air mail stickers are used.

Drop air mail letters in any mail box or letter chute.

Air mail goes anywhere in the United States and to some foreign countries.

Air mail to and from points not on air mail lines is carried by fastest train, stage, or boat connection.

Postmaster General Harry S. New predicts that within five years practically all first-class mail will go by air.

Air mail under the reduced rate is only three cents more than ordinary mail.

The average speed of air mail is 100 miles per hour, with the added advantage of a "bee line" course.

Attesting dependability and safety of the air mail service, Boeing Air Transport, San Francisco and Oakland-Chicago line, flew 1,594,037 miles during the year ending July 1, 1928, carried 602,400 pounds of mail, and 1423 passengers.

Pacific Air Transport, Seattle-Los Angeles route, from September 15, 1926, to July 1, 1928, flew 1,202,220 miles, carried 137,941 pounds of mail, and 1850 passengers.

The Boeing Air Transport route is 1918 miles long and is flown twice daily on a 21-hour schedule. Boeing-built special air mail, express and passenger planes, 525-horsepower, capacity 1600 pounds, are standard equipment.

Pacific Air Transport route is 1099 miles, flown twice daily except Monday, also with Boeing-built planes.

Air Express is carried on all major air mail lines under contract with American Railway Express Company at air mail speed.

"WE MUST NEVER FORGET."

A. F. of L. Convention Declaration, 1910.

We must never forget—never forget the men and their associates who did their utmost to reduce labor to a bargain-counter commodity; never forget that the courts were made for men and not men for courts; never forget that legislators for State or Nation are but the representatives of the citizens, in duty bound to enact such laws as shall make secure the freedom of all our people and be in furtherance of their rights and interests.

There must in justice be no law, formulated by judge or lawmaker, which can deprive a wage worker of his exclusive ownership of himself, or, in other words, of those rights over his own labor which are guaranteed by the Constitution and the concepts of liberty implied in the fundamental principles of our Republic.

There must be an end to the untenable doctrine that a right pertaining to an individual singly becomes a wrong when exercised by him in combination with other individuals legally enjoying the same right singly.

Q.—If oats are given a horse immediately after hard work or exercise, what happens?

A.—He eats.

BY THE WAY.

While reports gathered by government statisticians show an astounding surplus production—which means a tremendous volume of goods manufactured but not sold or salable at present—other indications throw the observer into a daze wherein he knows not what is what—or why. The enormous surplus of production would appear to indicate the imminence of a crash of serious proportions. It means that there are great piles of goods in storage waiting sales that do not transpire. Manifestly, there is a limit to the length of time that can continue without adding more to unemployment. The gloomy portent of these figures is not helped by American Federation of Labor figures, which show an increase in unemployment at the turn of the half year. The reverse has been predicted, particularly by politicians.

* * *

The other indications which create the puzzle of today are found in sales of certain commodities, dividends of corporation, sales of life insurance, and such things. General Motors is reported making and selling more cars than ever. In one large city it is reported that not only are more cars being sold, but more cars are being sold for spot cash. Fifty-seven corporations have this year declared more than \$106,000,000 in extra dividends—dividends above their regular dividends.

Life insurance protection has grown \$52 per person. Money is floating around plentifully, somewhere. Whether it is circulating generously on the average is another matter.

* * *

What some observers believe is happening is that a certain group—a group that has had resources and that has money invested—has been enjoying increased prosperity, while the great wage earning group that lives on week to week earnings, has not been recording that kind of prosperity. Surely growing unemployment indicates no great wage earner prosperity. Whether the group that derives prosperity from more or less speculative income can continue to prosper in the face of a wage-earner decline is a question that seems destined to confront the fortunate persons whose money has been piling up. Again, it is probable that the fortunes of wage earners are subject to many divisions. In many of the organized trades wages have increased, but that cannot be said to apply to by any means all the unorganized workers. While other indications see-saw on both sides of the prosperity fence, steel ingot production runs better than last year and registers a gain for the week that seems to have been wholly unexpected. All things considered, it seems that we don't know where we're going!

* * *

Why do the public utility companies crow long and loudly when they sell a lot of their securities to their customers? Is it entirely because of the raising of the money?

No, children, it is not.

The utilities exult because they believe that every successful "customer ownership" campaign makes boosters of their customers—boosters who will oppose municipal ownership of utilities and who will side with the utilities every time the utilities ask regulatory boards and commissions for permission to raise rates. In other words, the utilities are for "customer ownership" because they think it will make good little boys and girls of their customers.

That's why gas and electric companies like to make reports such as the following just issued to its stockholders by one of the biggest of the utility holding companies:

"During the month several of the properties conducted very successful customer ownership campaigns which resulted in a wide distribution of their securities among their customers."

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

HIGH PRICES OFTEN IMAGINARY.

By Betty Barclay.

The average woman fails to appreciate the fact that many foods looked upon at certain seasons as expensive, are really reasonable in price and sometimes actually cheap.

Price is only relative, and we should remember this when we are marketing. If we don't, we are likely to fly off on a tangent and come home without some of the things we need, bringing in their place certain foods that we are at present eating too freely.

Let us take oranges and the present time to prove our point. This fruit is selling today at a price that many women look upon as rather high. Probably here and there a woman is buying in smaller quantities or not at all, waiting for the price to come down to last year's level. Is she acting wisely or even intelligently when she takes this stand?

Five cents for an orange may appear high to the woman who purchased oranges last year for thirty or forty cents a dozen. But how about figuring upon size before deciding that the price is too high. We do not hesitate to pay five cents for a very small portion of butter, beefsteak or walnut meat—and we are so accustomed to paying from sixty cents to a dollar a pound for such foods that we hardly think of the price. Place an orange beside five cents' worth of porterhouse steak, or five cents' worth of many of our other staples, and we will see that even at sixty cents a dozen, oranges are not particularly high.

Or figure this so-called high price of ours by the pound. Oranges selling at sixty cents a dozen, probably average about three to the pound—bringing our price per pound down to fifteen cents.

This is interesting, isn't it? Here we have paid sixty cents a pound for butter when it was not particularly plentiful, every year since we first started to market—and we rarely complained. We pay forty, fifty, sixty or even seventy cents a pound for meat—and still we keep comparatively quiet. But when we are paying fifteen cents a pound for oranges we begin to shout "expensive."

Price is merely relative. Instead of paying a high price for oranges today, we are really paying a price that is a little higher than a very cheap price paid when the crop was much heavier and the demand not so great.

No! There is no argument by bringing up the fact that sixty-cent meat is natural because it comes from the middle west and it takes a steer a long time to go from calldom to beefdom. Your breakfast orange probably comes from California, from a tree that had been growing for years before the steer's mother was born.

We merely get into a rut by comparing prices when they are high with prices when they are low, and not realizing that climate, crop, rainfall, packing, selection of quality fruit, and a dozen and one other things enter into the high price that may prevail at a certain time.

To a great extent we should forget price and think more of health. The minute we do this we will be able to save enough on foods that we are now eating too heavily, to purchase all we need of the foods that we should eat more than we now do.

Most of us eat too heavily of carbohydrate and protein foods that have an acid reaction in the stomach, and not heavily enough of fresh fruits and green vegetables—particularly the leaf vegetable. See to it therefore that expensive carbohydrates and proteins are purchased in less quantity—and with the money saved you can purchase more liberally of the desirable balancing foods, even though they may be selling at a little higher figure than they were a month or year ago.

See to it that you eat heavily of green vegetables and fresh fruits of all kinds. Drink milk if you like it. Drink lemonade when thirsty and help to reduce the acidity of your body—so strange as it may

seem, lemons, like oranges, have a decided alkaline effect when taken into the system. Drink plenty of pure cold water. Eat salads, fruit cups, light desserts. Sleep. Exercise.

Do these things and you need not worry about the high price of some special fruit or vegetable. You will save enough on other things to continue your use of the food that improves your health. If you don't you'll surely save more than enough by the elimination of doctor's bills.

Food is expensive when you do not get enough of it, or when you eat it too heavily. Don't worry overmuch about the price you pay. One food, low in price, may be very expensive if it causes internal trouble. Expensive oranges are cheap if they counteract the acidity of the body and bring relief. Price is only relative and women should remember this when they shop.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple on Saturday Evening, July 28, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Thomas A. Maloney.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary Doyle and Sergeant-at-Arms Ault were excused. Attendance record kept by Sergeant-at-Arms O'Brien.

Minutes Previous Meeting—Read and approved.

Communications—Ordering tickets and buttons, referred to the secretary without reading.

Reports of Committees—Committee on Arrangements reported having inspected the Park, and found everything in good shape for the celebration, a number of improvements having been made by the management for the accommodation of the public, so as to remove all cause for complaints made in previous years as to lack of certain facilities. These improvements will justify the claim that the California Park is now better equipped than any other park in the Bay Region to accommodate large gatherings.

Committee on Prizes reported having secured 16 silver trophies to date, and expect to be able to secure all the prizes needed to make the competition among the Olympic Games champions worth while.

Committee on Games and Gate Prizes reported a great number of prizes donated and will continue to secure a great number of such prizes.

Reports of Unions—Teamsters No. 85 donated \$100 to the celebration; likewise the Laundry Wagon Drivers.

The following unions have taken tickets for distribution among their members: Asphalt Workers, Draftsmen, Garment Cutters No. 45, Carpenters No. 22, Structural Iron Workers No. 377, Garage Employees, Retail Delivery Drivers, Janitors, Grocery Clerks, Electrical Workers No. 151, Electrical Workers No. 537, Elevator Constructors No. 8, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Waitresses No. 48, Typographical No. 21, Machinists No. 68, Professional Embalmers, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Molders No. 164, Waiters No. 30, Bill Posters, Sausage Makers, Butchers No. 508, Bakery Drivers. The Building Trades Council has also taken a big block of tickets for unions affiliated with that Council.

Orders for buttons were received from only three unions during the past week, namely: Typographical No. 21, Machinists No. 68 and Webb Pressmen No. 4, and as it will take some time to manufacture these buttons orders are requested to be sent on at earliest possible date.

Committee then adjourned at 8:45 p. m., to meet again Saturday evening, August 4, at 8:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

"The toll bridge must disappear from the public highway as did the old toll gate."—Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri.

During the leisurely progress of one of the recent wars in China one side had a general captured.

The army which had lost the general volunteered to exchange four majors for him.

The suggestion was declined.

"Well," offered the negotiating officer, "we'll exchange four majors and four captains for him."

"No," replied the representative of the other side; "my instructions are that we cannot return your general for anything less than a dozen cans of condensed milk."

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

CHAPTER II.

WHY IS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION NEEDED?

A—To What Extent Do Industrial Accidents and Fatalities Occur?

There are in the United States annually over 25,000 deaths resulting from industrial accidents, a like number of serious permanent disabilities, and a number receiving less serious injuries equal to one-half of the membership of the American Federation of Labor. "The toll of life and limb exacted by American industries from 1910 to 1920 exceeds the nation's losses in battle from the Declaration of Independence to the present day." A fatality, on the average, cuts off twenty years of productive labor. The average person who loses an arm or a leg will forego approximately 50 per cent of his earning power. The person who is liable to injury has very likely not anticipated his future dependency, or if he has, it is probable that the margin between his earnings and necessary expenditures was not sufficient to lay aside a sum for any emergency that might arise.

B—What Was Wrong With the Method of Compensation Before Workmen's Compensation Laws Were Enacted?

Before the day of workmen's compensation legislation the relation between the injured employee and his employer was governed by employers' liability principles, which was merely an extension of the old common law governing the liability of employers for accident. These old common law principles were more interested in preserving property rights than in protecting human beings. The problem of the courts was to decide who was at fault; to center responsibility and make the party who was to blame assume the burden. The employer was obliged to provide a safe place of employment, safe tools and equipment, competent fellow-workers and adequate supervision. Once having taken these precautions he was freed from the responsibility for injuries arising from the (1) worker's own carelessness, (2) the negligence of fellow-workmen, (3) the ordinary risks of occupation, and (4) the extraordinary dangers of employment. This system could bring but one result. The injured man, or his dependents, in all suits at law, was compelled to meet, at least, the employer's well-nigh impregnable defenses under the common law known as fellow-servant, contributory negligence, and assumption of risk. Willing attorneys exercised their talents to develop these defenses and convince the jury that the injury or death of the workman was caused either by the act of a fellow-servant, that the workman contributed thereto, or that he assumed the risk when accepting the employment.

C—How Did the Awards Under the Employers' Liability System Compare With Those Given Under the Workmen's Compensation Laws?

Investigations under the employers' liability system* disclosed the fact that in death claims more than 50 per cent of the families received a compensation of only \$100, or less. Today, under workmen's compensation, the average death award is for a number of states over \$5,000 and in a few states over \$6,000. Furthermore, it is sure, the only thing needing verification being whether the death was caused by circumstances arising out of and in the course of employment. These same investigations showed also that compensation for the loss of an eye rarely exceeded \$200, while in such serious injuries as the loss of an arm or leg, compensation, if any, was generally limited to a few hundred dollars. Today awards for the loss of an eye will run from \$1,500 to \$2,000; for the

loss of an arm, from \$3,000 to \$4,000, depending upon the state in which the award is paid. The small amounts formerly received were still further reduced by attorney's fees. The new large awards given by the courts only served to aggravate the condition of the less fortunate cripples and make employers and insurance companies fight the harder to prevent a recurrence of the same thing.

3. What Is the Origin of Workmen's Compensation?

Provision for the compensation of injured workmen was first made in Germany, where the compulsory insurance against accidents became effective in 1885. Great Britain's experience dates from 1906, although a law of 1897 covered a limited number of employments. In the United States a law was passed in 1908 providing compensation for certain federal employees. In 1910 Montana and New York passed laws, both of which were declared unconstitutional. In 1911 the first permanent state laws were passed when California, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin made legal provision for the payment of compensation in industrial accidents.

* See Crystal Eastman's book "Work Accidents and the Law."

LET US NOT BE SILLY ABOUT RUSSIA.

A big Russian ice breaker, manned by a brave Russian crew, has been winning the plaudits of the world through its rescues in the great polar wastes. Where Nobile, from one land of despotism, came to grief as a leader and forsook the traditions of leadership, Russians, from another land of despotism, retrieved the laurels. These fine men are deserving of all the laurel crowns that can be given them. But American simpletons, sentiment mongers and goofs, who seize upon the heroism of the Russian rescue expedition to make an argument for American recognition of Russia show that while men of every race may be brave, it is also true that men of every race may be fools. If there is any relation between the conduct of a government and the conduct of some of its individual members history has not made it clear. There were heroes under the czars and there were plenty under the Napoleons and the Caesars. There were heroes in Royal France, though her political institutions were decadent. There were heroes and knaves. American democracy does not make all men wise, nor does soviet autocracy rob all Russians of the inherent and admirable qualities of their race. Let us be fair and dignified in paying homage to the brave, but let us not spoil it all by getting silly over it. This exploit has not changed the soviet despotism in any respect. It is as brutal, as tyrannical, as hateful in August as it was in May.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The policy pursued in consolidating electric light plants and companies has not always been fair or just, and often has been against the best interests and welfare of the public. Enormous prices have often been paid for electric light plants and potential power enterprises, and I have no doubt that fictitious values have in some instances been ascribed to merged or consolidated properties, and bonds and securities issued, based upon such fictitious values. These practices deserve condemnation and call for a legislation that will prevent a continuation of these practices."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What was the first big national labor convention held in the South?

A.—The eleventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Birmingham, Ala., in 1891.

Q.—Who said: "Labor is the basis of civilization. Let it withhold its hand, and the forests return and grass grows in the silent streets"?

A.—The late Walter Clark, chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Q.—What was organized labor's "Reconstruction Program" and who drew it up?

A.—The "Reconstruction Program" was a program for the guidance of labor under the new conditions following the World War. It was drafted by instruction of the American Federation of Labor convention held in St. Paul in 1918. The program, which was drawn up by John P. Frey, B. M. Jewell, John Moore, G. W. Perkins and Matthew Woll, was unanimously endorsed by the American Federation of Labor executive committee.

Q.—How did the Railway Mail Association start?

A.—The organization of railway mail clerks began in 1897 as a mutual insurance concern, prompted by the hazards of the work and the prohibitive insurance rates charged by private companies. In 1904 the scope was widened and the organization became the Railway Mail Association.

Q.—Do the postal workers' unions admit colored persons to membership?

A.—All admit negroes, except the Railway Mail Association.

ENRAGES WILD MEN.

James Maxton, fiery Laborite from Glasgow, repudiates industrial peace proposals that are being considered by the British Trades Union Congress and leading employers' organizations.

A manifesto signed by Maxton and A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Federation of Miners, states that "a number of us have been seriously disturbed as to where the labor movement is being led." The purpose of the manifesto is to encourage class war by wrecking the peace proposal.

The British Trades Union Congress will hold its annual meeting in Swansea, in September. The Congress has approved the principle of industrial peace and will pass upon details that have been agreed to by its General Council. Maxton and Cook will lead the opposition and action may be taken against those who would use the trade union movement for revolutionary purposes. Any disciplinary measure against Maxton and Cook will affect the Labor party, which is unofficially linked up with the trade union movement.

Communists are standing on the side lines, giving every encouragement to Maxton and Cook. Trade unionists insist that the publicity given the two men is out of all proportion to their followers within organized labor. The discord is also encouraged by Conservative influences as the Tories hope to profit at next year's election by division in the ranks of their leading opponent.

"The equal and even enforcement of the law is the cornerstone upon which rests the whole structure of democratic government."—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

TWO DRAMATIC STRIKES.

Two strikes of the day are dramatic and filled with spirit and that zeal that brings victories, even in seeming defeats. They are fit companions of the heroic coal strike. In Racine, Wis., the Allen-A hosiery mills are finding it impossible to crush striking employees. Injunctions and militia fail to defeat those courageous union men and women.

In New Bedford there is the strange, but pleasing, spectacle of strikers, soldiers and police, all smiling together—a whole populace united against textile mill injustice. In both of these cases strikers are saying to foolish, greedy employers, "This is America and we are going to be Americans in spite of your orders." Of such stuff is human progress molded.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1928

If the workers do not organize, and make their unions effective instruments for the carrying out of their desires, they have no one to blame but themselves. Merely because some employers oppose organization of the workers is no reason for those who must earn their bread in the sweat of their brows sitting down in servile submission to such dictation. They must have courage enough to do the things their judgment informs them to be the proper thing or admit that they are cowards unworthy of the attention or assistance of their fellow men, and God only helps those who help themselves.

Harry M. Haldeman, indicted president of the Better America Federation, is quoted in a Los Angeles paper as saying: "The government of California, under the rule of the Southern Pacific, was infinitely preferable to the government of the state under the progressive Legislatures since that time." Just think of the things that have been accomplished since 1911 in the State of California and then you will have a fairly good idea as to what creatures like Haldeman and his Better America Federation consider to be worth while. We have acquired the direct primary, the initiative, referendum and recall, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the inheritance tax law, the Immigration and Housing Commission, the Industrial Welfare Commission and a long list of similar measures of great benefit to the masses of the people of this state, and these are the things that Haldeman and the organization he heads would do away with for the benefit of concentrated wealth. In fact he is quoted as saying he intended "to get as much political power as possible and use it to kill the initiative and referendum and recall in California." However, the Better America Federation has about run its course and its power for harm has thus been greatly curtailed, so that his statement that "Our first main effort is to crush out the labor unions and regain control of the state industrially and politically" need not be taken with any great seriousness. Joseph Joplin, for eight years secretary of the organization, is credited with stating that the circulation of its official bulletin has been dropped from 27,000 to 7,000, which would seem to indicate that most of its former members have seen the light and deserted the blustering institution.

WAGES AND CONSUMPTION

More rapidly than most people suspect business men are learning the lesson that increasing wages mean increasing absorption of the growing output of industry and that wage cutting and pinching is bad for everyone, business as well as all other elements in our national life. Well paid workers are the best customers of manufacturer, jobber and merchant, and poorly paid workers mean that the supply of manufacturers must be cut down or great surpluses must be stored away until disposed of in some way or other, usually at losses to the institutions which produces them.

Surplus production running to 32 per cent is the condition that confronts industry, commerce and labor in the United States at the present moment. This hitherto publicly unsuspected figure has been arrived at by United States Government statisticians, but has not been officially declared or published, and will not be, says the International Labor News Service.

A surplus production of 20 per cent is officially admitted, with the additional 12 per cent smothered for fear of the results of its publication. A similar shading, or smothering, has been taking place in figures on American exports. Instead of the 5 to 7 per cent of American products which the official figures claim to be exported at present, the figure is 3 per cent and is privately admitted to be nearer 2 per cent.

The meaning of these figures is a growing unconsumed surplus of American products. The unconsumed surplus is larger than it was six months ago and is even larger than it was a month ago. That these figures place a tremendously added importance on the need for generally higher wage levels and generally reduced numbers of working hours per week per worker is apparent and is admitted in many circles where such measures were formerly opposed.

J. C. Royle, business writer for the Consolidated Press, which is a national "interpretive" news gathering organization, has just sent to the papers served by that organization a story illuminating this point. "A high rate of wages," says Royle, "is an inestimable asset instead of a dangerous liability to any industrial district, according to the business men of northern Ohio. The cities of Youngstown and Niles have agreed to pay a contractor \$28,000 additional on his agreement in order to secure the payment of a higher wage to the workers which the contractor employs. These workers will be engaged in erecting a dam for a new water supply for the two cities. The Mahoning Valley is determined to maintain its claim that it pays the highest wage of any industrial district in the United States.

"When A. J. Guthrie secured the contract for the erection of the dam with a bid of \$886,799, common labor was offered 30 cents an hour. This was 14 cents lower than the minimum obtaining in the district, which has a monthly pay roll in its steel mills of \$7,000,000. The district rose in arms to demand a higher rate, but the Guthrie Company asserted that it could get 30-cent labor and declined to pay the higher rate.

"Then the Mahoning Valley sanitary district, a political subdivision formed to handle the development of the water supply, agreed to pay the difference of \$28,000, which would give the common laborers 50 cents an hour. This action was held illegal, and after some talk about raising the funds by public subscription, the contractors agreed to assume the extra cost themselves. The local rates in the Mahoning Valley in general are 70 cents an hour for common labor in construction work, 50 to 65 cents for common labor in the steel mills, and 44 cents an hour on railroad section work.

"Business men of the district maintain that the workers are the best customers of the retailers and that a high wage is preferable to a low rate when the prosperity of the entire district is taken into consideration. Many of the employers at the industrial plants do not dispute this contention."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Counsel for the government in the oil cases announce that they will seek a method of taking any remaining court trials outside of the District of Columbia. Their opinion seems to be that jury lists in the National Capital are so filled with political debtors that juries drawn from them are not safe for democracy. Of course that is not all that's wrong. The ignorance required of a juror is a powerful fact in producing juries that don't know what to do with the evidence laid before them. But trials, or no trials, time itself bids fair to be the greatest avenger of the national wrong done in the oil scandals. The thing just naturally refuses to die out. Albert B. Fall may never again face a court, but he is facing something more damning than any court verdict—he is facing a public that has found him out, and he is facing the end of his road.

* * *

Those halcyon days when Albert B. Fall was a big gun in the Senate, when he hounded Mexico, when he invaded President Wilson's sick room on his disgraceful errand, when he was the big noise to whom all the "newspaper boys" looked with respect—those days for the boss of Tres Ritos are done. Sinclair, too, may never face another day in court. It doesn't matter much. He and his crowd stand, with Fall, before a public that has found them out. Grafters may not have had their last day in public office, but it will never again be so easy. The darned fool goose that laid golden eggs and didn't hide them away hasn't gained much sense yet, but at least the old bird has learned how to squawk.

* * *

Somehow injustice has a way of fetching along its own reward. There's Harry Daugherty. Samuel Gompers once went to Daugherty's office in the Department of Justice, as it was humorously called, to protest about something. Daugherty was big and bluff and powerful. He was condescending. Well, where is Harry now? A lot of his old henchmen still have plenty of place and power, but there is no more pomp and ceremony for Harry. The game is done. Turn back the pages of the big book of history and it turns out to have been ever thus, with some exceptions, of course, but in the main. So it undoubtedly will continue to be. This summer, while the heat blisters the pavements of Washington where the Fall-Daugherty crowd once made merry, trained investigators are out in the great Salt Lake oil fields. They will turn up more dirty work, beyond a doubt. And there will be more of the hounds of destiny on the trail of the malefactors. Nemesis is a mean old girl, once she gets really under way. She never knows when to quit, which is really a good thing.

* * *

Harry Daugherty once raced half way across the continent to tell a court in Chicago to issue a blanket injunction against striking railroad shop workers. Lady Nemesis seems to have remembered that, too. Political morality sunk to low levels after the war. Decency went down at least for the count of nine. The "we boys" of politics hit decency a mean sock in the eye, but recovery followed and landed a return sock on the rebound. It would be well if more persons contemplated these things. In the end decency and fairness and progress are the winners. Mine owners, for example, and textile mill owners, might remember these things, as well as dirty politicians.

WIT AT RANDOM

Aviator—Wan'ra fly?
Young Thing—Oo-o-oh, yeh!
Aviator—Wait. I'll catch one for you.—Stanford Chaparral.

Elise—Have you heard the story that's going around about Eunice?

Grace—Heard it? Why, honey, I started it.—American Legion Monthly.

Meeting his pet enemy on Main street one day, Jim observed affably:

"I was sayin' some good things about you to a man this mornin'."

"You was?"

"Ya'as. I said you had the best cattle an' sheep of any farmer I knowed. An' what was more, I said that pair o' hosses o' yourn was the finest in Franklin County—wurth at least \$800."

"Who'd you say it to?" queried the flattered foe.

"The tax assessor."—The Outlook.

She—Now, if you men told the truth, you would have to admit that you like the talkative women just as well as you do the others.

He—Others? What others?

"Life's a comic business. Before the war I was a professional elephant hunter."

"Really! And what are you doing now?"

"Trying to sell insect-powder."—Punch.

A small boy had acquired a habit of swearing. For this reason he became unpopular with the mothers of other children and was often sent home from youthful gatherings in disgrace.

He returned one evening half an hour after he had set out to a party and his father, assuming the usual cause, asked no questions but chastised him with vigor.

"And now," he said, finally, "what was it you said? Why did they send you home at this time?"

"They sent me home," replied the smarting child, "because the dam' party's tomorrow night."

There took place last Wed the marriage of Miss Gertrude Wumps to Henry Ladle, both of Mud Corners. The bride is far from good lookin, and the grooms one of the loafinest pool players in town. How earth they was attracted to each other, or hope to get along, is too much fer us. Tull Wumps, the bride's father, who give her away, must have bin relieved to git rid of her at last. The groom was married in a suit of clothes he stood Brown & Black's off for. They'll probably never git their money. The ceremony took place in the kitchen of the Wumps home, it being hinted that the brides two hungry brothers was sleepin off a gin session on the sofa in the parlor. This marriage unites two families the women of which allus have been outstandingly homely, and the men dont amount to much, either. We predic that the bride and groom will live scrappily ever after—at least for a while.—Mud Corners Tribune.

"I had an appointment with the medium, or fortune teller, at four o'clock," said the woman just up from the South. "When I was usherd into his presence, he did not look up for a minute or two. When he glanced toward me, he arose and started at me with arms outstretched saying: 'I am so happy to see you, so happy to see you.' I stepped back to the door, but he continued to follow me with the words, 'so happy, so happy.' To save myself, I slapped his face. He stopped and asked: 'Why did you do that?' I said my father always told me that when I could not agree with another person to strike a happy medium, if possible. 'Oh!' he replied.—Indianapolis News.

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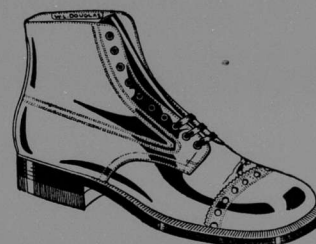
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
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The following excerpt from one of a series of articles by Major J. Lowenstein, secretary of St. Lewis Newspaper Publishers' Association, entitled "Labor and the Daily Newspaper," is of interest to printers chiefly because it is true, and unlike other portions of the series, stands without qualification. Major Lowenstein writes, in part: "Many publishers think they are pursuing the right policy by keeping their union employees well in hand and curbing them, much as they would a fractious horse. This policy leads to constant friction and to a feeling of irritation on the part of the employees which interferes with production and frequently results in revolt; but when both union and publisher are disposed to be fair, to look at each other's viewpoints honestly and candidly and discuss issues calmly and dispassionately, to mix a sympathetic understanding with strict commercial problems of employment, interruptions due to labor disturbances should be rare. There are cities in this country where the relations between the publishers and their unions have been undisturbed for a third of a century or more, and where no effort has been made by either party to exploit the other. There is no mawkish sentimentality involved in this, but merely a common sense view that each must respect the rights of the other and that justice must be the groundwork on which the relationship of the two parties must be built. Labor is not the most important cost item in the budget of the newspaper and with wage scales that are reasonable the publisher will have the assurance of securing the most skilled help and can proceed safely to work up his business with the feeling that he will be safe from undue interference with the operation of his plant."

The Linotype News for July, 1928, carries a picture of the Rocky Mountain News Chapel, Denver, Colorado, one of the members of which was Philip Johnson. The date of the taking of the photograph is not given, but Mr. Johnson is shown with a flowing black mustache, and of the nineteen members of the chapel, fifteen wear either beard or mustache.

From the Los Angeles Citizen we learn that Gus Crawford of Long Beach passed away last week. Mr. Crawford had been correspondent for the Typographical Journal and was known to printers far and wide.

Older members of No. 21 will learn with interest that Joseph Thomas, many years ago foreman of the Bancroft History office, is in San Francisco on an extended visit. The Bancroft History Company was absorbed by the Hicks-Judd concern, which in turn was merged with the Abbott-Brady Corporation.

John Kavanaugh of the Latham & Swallow chapel has returned from a vacation of two weeks spent at Adams Springs and in Lake County.

Val Hasmer is back AGAIN.

Charley Schuster, who recently arrived from the north, and Shorty Hurtt, left this week for Stockton.

Frank Wandress of the Call chapel is another member who heeded the call of duty and has returned from vacation.

John Steen, foreman of the Stewart Printing Company at Bakersfield, spent two weeks in this

city visiting with some of his friends. In 1917 John was president of the Union Label League in Salt Lake City and proved himself an ardent booster of the union label and won the name of being a 100 per cent label user.

John Jackson of Vancouver, B. C., a linotype machinist with the Mergenthaler Company, is visiting in this city. Mr. Jackson just recently completed installation of six new machines in the office of the Salt Lake City Tribune.

Carl Hildebrand and George Hildebrand were hosts at a banquet tendered to twenty printers of the Pernau-Walsh Printing Company at the Flor d'Italia Restaurant on Wednesday evening. A most enjoyable evening was had by all. The addresses made by Conrad Scheel, representing the employees, and Frederick Cook, representing the office, were masterpieces and had a tendency to put Marc Antony's address to the Romans in the background. D. McDevitt acted as toastmaster and kept the ball rolling. They came to the conclusion that the get-together spirit is quite an asset to any organization, as it has a tendency to bring out the good points that are sometimes tucked away in the print shop. A cablegram was received from Mussolini, and telegrams from President Coolidge, Al Smith, Herbert Hoover and Mayor Rolph, regretting that they would be unable to attend. Roy Winans added a touch of Hawaii with his shredded wheat shirt. "Tim" Murphy, foreman of the press room, was true to the tradition of his ancestry, with his wit and story telling. Joseph Cain, foreman of the bindery, gave a good talk on co-operation and the way they do things in Merrie England. The strain of Old Lang Syne, with a sour note now and then, brought the affair to a close.

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Hearing the South of Market Boys were to entertain Jimmy Walker and craving nothing so much as a chance to listen to Gotham's wisecracking mayor, Harry Crotty, a distinguished humorist from Kansas City, approached Bert Coleman with a request that Bert put him up for membership in the South of the Slot organization previous to its Jimmy Walker party. But this was one joke Harry didn't get over, Bert advising him to join the North Beach Boosters as he's a more familiar figure on Broadway than on Mission.

Following a vain attempt to locate a machinist out of work, Red Balthasar concluded there ain't no such animal and left for a Southern California vacation with his job being filled temporarily by an operator.

C. V. Liggett, subbing for Mr. Balthasar, notwithstanding he need doff his beanie to but few ivory ticklers would have made just as good, if not a better, real estate. Read some of his swaps: Several years ago Liggett gave Harry Beach \$25 for a '17 Buick, which he traded for acreage improved with sage brush, rattlers and a creek above Sacramento. He dickered this for an unimproved 20 acres near Modesto, and the latter he swapped for a six-room furnished house in that town.

This and the succeeding Sundays will be busy days for Bill Clement. For Bill owns a Whippet that needs overhauling, the which he purposes doing on those days, figuring the better the day the better the job. If it runs when he gets through he'll take it with him on a vacation.

A between-session vacation was all Don Stauffer could manage in July. As President Howard's representative in the Mailers' Union wage controversy, spare time was scarcer than hen's teeth; however, he got away long enough to drive to Lassen National Park, over to Reno and home

in time to begin preliminary work on 21's newspaper contract revision.

Simple existence strikes a responsive chord in Jerry Wright's anatomy. His idea of an idyllic vacation was to hire a cottage atop a knoll in the Santa Cruz range where he can pass a fortnight in almost complete isolation, none but mountaineers, hikers and summer campers ever coming near the place.

A genius, that's what they say of R. H. Burrow. This original thinker has discovered a way to use old razor blades—made a carburetor that cuts gasoline bills enormously.

The printer philosopher, Alfie Moore, has transformed his allegiance, his cheery good humor and his undoubted ability to a unit of another newspaper chain. The chapel is on Ninth below Folsom.

An automobile tour to Yellowstone Park comprised the vacation of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughn and Frank ought to be able to set lots of type after his seven weeks' layoff.

DIPLOMATIC DELAY DANGEROUS.

Editor Clarion, San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: Every sensible son of humanity sees some solution of world problems in Secretary Kellogg's proposal to outlaw war, and rejoices to realize that 14 nations already have signed their approval and adhesion.

But, by a curious sample of diplomatic red tape or political un wisdom, one most populous and powerful of peoples has not even, so far as is known, been invited to become a party to that praiseworthy peace treaty.

Of course I refer to Russia, at present a pariah among nations, able to mobilize millions of soldiers though recently her government proposed world disarmament; a proposal then sneered at as insincere because their experiment in democracy does not suit our somewhat less democratic ideals.

Now, over a century ago one James Monroe gave advice for such cases. It ran thus, the U. S. A. was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power; "to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it; and to preserve those relations by a just, firm, and manly policy."

For eleven years the Russian people have given enthusiastic approval and support to their existing de facto government; surely it is high time that we cultivated friendly relations with the 160,000,000 citizens inhabiting that vast area, Russia, and at least have the courtesy and common sense to invite them to join in the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war.

Why try to force our views as to what constitutes proper government on our neighbors? Why injure our own trade and endanger the world's peace?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.,

July 25, 1928.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 27, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ornamental Plasterers, B. Elsberg. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed: From Northwestern Railroad Company, relative to its employees. From Typographical Union No. 21, an order for 100 tickets and 1000 buttons; also the names of a committee of five appointed to assist the general Labor Day Committee. From Web Pressmen, 300 Labor Day buttons. From Laundry Drivers' Union, inclosing check for \$100 for tickets for Labor Day picnic. From Felix J. Dumond, an account of his trip east and sending kindest regards to officers and delegates of the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee: Wage scales and agreements of Butchers Unions Nos. 115 and 508.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: A copy of proposed charter amendments, relating to bonds of indemnity of deputies, clerks and employees in the service of the city and county for the faithful performance of their duties. Second, Relating to liability of the City and County for damage or loss to person or property suffered or sustained by any person, firm or corporation, by reason of negligence of any employee in city service.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of pending wage scales and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union, no one being present representing the union, the matter was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Trackmen: Council informed of the serious illness of Delegate Frank Ferguson. Office Employees: Will protest the report of Civil Service Commission on Classification. Waiters

No. 30: Thanked unions for assistance rendered in the past organization campaign. Upholsterers: Simmons Mattress Company is unfair; United Upholstering Company in a position to furnish union made upholstered goods; Kohler and Sultan manufacturing companies unfair; Margett Furniture Co. is handling the product of United Upholstering Co. Sailors: Shipowners are operating non-union employment office; Congressman Free and Congresswoman Kahn are enemies of legislation benefiting seamen; Sea Service Bureau discontinued in this port by reason of the shipping board selling ships.

Report of Committee on Public Utilities Commission—Recommended that the Joint Committee hold a meeting Tuesday evening, July 31, at 8 p.m. to which meeting representatives of civic organizations be invited for the purpose of making them acquainted with the proposed charter amendment. Recommended that an appeal for funds with which to carry on a publicity campaign be sent to unions, organizations and persons interested in public ownership along lines and policies for the benefit of the public. Report concurred in.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Committee submitted a very progressive report and requested unions desiring buttons to signify as quickly as possible the number required. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Financial statement for the month of June was submitted, and on motion referred to the Trustees.

New Business—The chair appointed the following non-partisan Political Committee for 1928:

Alaska Fishermen, Ed Anderson; Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor; Auto Mechanics, Pierre Flaherty; Baggage Messengers, Chas. Fohl; Bakers No. 24, Andrew Bauer; Bakery Drivers, Geo. Kidwell; Barbers No. 148, Daniel Tattenham; Bill Posters, Anthony Noriega; Blacksmiths, George Cullen; Bookbinders, Arthur Emcke; Bottlers No. 293, Alfred Rogers; Boxmakers and Sawyers, Herbert Lane; Brewery Drivers, M. Silk; Brewery Workmen No. 7, Patrick O'Brien; Butchers No. 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers No. 508, Mike Guerra; Cemetery Workers, Walter England; Chauffeurs, S. T. Dixon; Cigarmakers, Ed Jackson; Cooks No. 44, Emil G. Buehrer; Commercial Telegraphers, P. J. Smith; Cracker Bakers No. 125, F. C. Williams; Cracker Packers, Mabel Sutton; Carpenters No. 483, Dave Ryan; Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Albert Bock; Draftsmen, John Coghlan; Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott; Electrical Workers No. 151, C. D. Mull; Electrical Workers No. 537, L. D. Wilson; Elevator Operators, Dennis Eccles; Federal Employees, Al Berryessa; Federation of Teachers, Dave Hardy; Ferryboatmen, Paul Clinch; Garage Employees, Charles Owens; Garment Cutters No. 45, Robert Dedeaux; Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey; Grocery Clerks, W. G. Desepte; Hatters, Jonas Grace; Ice Wagon Drivers, T. J. Johnson; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, John Harder; Janitors, Jack Charcho; Laundry Drivers, W. A. Conolly; Laundry Workers, Chas. Linegar; Letter Carriers, John Daly; Lithographers, Adam Vureck; Machinists No. 68; Anthony Brenner; Mailers, Edward Garrigan; Metal Polishers, J. J. Hansel; Milk Wagon Drivers, Frank McGovern; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, James Andrews; Molders No. 164, Frank Brown; Moving Picture Operators, J. M. Triplett; Musicians No. 6, Harry Lowenstein; Office Employees, Thomas Riley; Paste Makers, J. Galiata; Patternmakers, Chas. Gillis; Pavers, Morris Ahern; Photo Engravers, Thomas Cullen; Post Office Clerks, J. Murphy; Post Office Laborers, William

Colbert; Printing Pressmen, Steve Kane; Professional Embalmers, Sam Palmer; Painters No. 19, J. Sturdivant; Retail Delivery Drivers, Walter Otto; Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410; F. J. Dunoworth; Riggers and Stevedores, Mike Doyle; Sailors, Paul Scharrenberg; Sailmakers, L. T. Olson; Sausage Makers, Carl Wimme; Sheet Metal Workers, R. G. Doyle; Shipyard Laborers, James Linegar; Stage Employees, William Rusk; Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting; Steam Engineers No. 64, Richard Patterson; Steam Fitters No. 590, T. A. Reardon; Stereotypers, Fred Ewald; Street Carmen, Div. 518, W. J. Casey; Stove Mounters No. 61, Frank Miller; Stove Mounters No. 62, J. E. Thomas; Steam Shovel Men, J. LaForce; Tailors No. 80, A. C. Sheehan; Teamsters No. 85, Michael Casey; Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Typographical No. 21, Henry Heidelberg; Trackmen, W. J. Honan; Theatrical Wardrobe Employees, Maude Luhden; United Laborers, A. J. Manogue; Upholsterers No. 28, J. M. Baller; Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst; Waitresses No. 48, Lettie Howard; Watchmen, W. G. Harry; Water Workers, J. Dillon; Web Pressmen, Daniel C. Murphy; Window Cleaners No. 44, Thomas Guianese.

The committee will meet Saturday evening, August 4th, at 9 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Moved that the Council instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to co-operate with the committee on Public Utilities Amendment. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$517.53. **Expenses**—\$192.78.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

Having been told that it was electricity that made his mother's hair snap when she combed it, Johnny bragged to a visitor: "We're a wonderful family, mother has electricity on her hair and grandma has gas on her stomach."—Wright Engine Builder.

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A Balanced Blend

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

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GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Robert W. McDaniel of the sheet metal workers, James J. May of the web pressmen, Veronica M. Clark of the musicians, John Mueller of the brewers, Carl H. Bogel of the marine engineers.

The Non-Partisan Committee of the Labor Council, appointed last Friday night by President Stanton, will meet in the Labor Temple this Saturday evening, August 4th, at 9 o'clock, immediately after the adjournment of the Labor Day Committee, which meets at 8 o'clock in the same hall. All members of the committee are urged to be present at this meeting, which will have important political matters before it for determination.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council will co-operate with the special committee recently appointed for the purpose of carrying on a campaign against the public utility proposition that is to be presented to the voters of this city at the November election. The present draft of the amendment to the charter is a most vicious one and should not be approved by the friends of public ownership and operation of public utilities. It would practically take control of public utilities out of the hands of the people and turn over these industries to a small clique to do with about as it pleased. It will be necessary to raise some funds to carry on the fight against the amendment and unions will shortly be appealed to for contributions for this purpose. It is a most important matter and should receive the serious and prompt attention of every union. Hearings on the new amendment will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, August 7th and 9th. This was announced by Chairman Milton Marks of the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Marks said citizens will be heard on suggested provisions in the amendment, which will replace the former amendment sanctioned a year ago by the Supervisors but since found invalid. Marks said: "The general demand of the public throughout the city is pronouncedly for a non-political commission to manage and control the important public utilities which are now and will hereafter become the property of the municipality." As many additional hearings will be held as are necessary to give all citizens a chance to be heard. Marks stated that prompt action will be taken so that the amendment can go on the November ballot. The City Attorney will co-operate in framing the measure.

The co-operative upholstering establishment started by the Upholsters' Union is now going full blast and members of unions are urged to see to it that the union label appears on all furniture they buy in order to cut the sales of factories that are unfair to the union. Among the unfair firms, as reported by the union, are: Simmons Mattress Company, Kohler and Sultan Manufacturing Companies.

Delegate Furuseth reports that Congressman Free of San Jose and Congresswoman Kahn of San Francisco are persistent enemies of legislation presented for amelioration of conditions for seamen and that they should be replaced by representatives that will be more fair and reasonable to the demands of the workers.

Frank Ferguson of the Trackmen's Union is seriously ill at his home, according to the report of his fellow delegates to the Labor Council. He has been missed at recent meetings of the Council.

The two Upholsters' Unions of San Francisco are busy making arrangements for the big picnic and games that they are to stage next Sunday,

August 5th, at Pinehurst Park. Admission, including transportation to the grounds, will be \$1, and all trade unionists are invited to take part in the affair. Many prizes have been provided for the events.

J. L. Kerchen of the State Federation of Labor Committee on Education, left last Wednesday evening for the southern part of the State, where he will spend some time in organizing classes in workers' education. He will return to this section in time to start the summer session in workers' education in the Russian River territory, which opens Saturday morning, August 25th.

Barber examinations for novices who wish to become professionals will be held at San Francisco September 4th-5th and December 4th-5th, while tests will be given in Oakland September 7th and December 7th. At Los Angeles the tests will be held August 14th-16th and November 14th-16th. San Diego examinations are scheduled for August 6th and November 6th. There are 628 applicants awaiting examination.

While unloading a consignment of goods in Berkeley last Monday evening, a long board used for the purpose of facilitating discharge of the heavy furniture in some manner slipped from the truck and, falling endwise on Don Witt, almost severed the little toe on his right foot, besides fracturing a small bone. He is vice-president of the State Federation of Labor in the Oakland district.

Delegates from the Journeymen Tailors' Union of the Bay district departed this week for the annual convention of the International, which will open in Chicago August 6th and continue for five days.

With the arrival in the Bay district of International organizers, a campaign has been inaugurated to unionize every electrical worker in this section. Because there are many unorganized electricians in the Bay region, both union and non-union workers face difficulties in the rapidly changing methods of work and for this reason, if for no other, the organizing campaign should be successful.

UNEMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR JULY!

Unemployment among organized wage earners decreased 2 per cent in 24 cities during June as compared with May, according to statistics which will be published in the American Federationist for August, of which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is editor. Unemployment during the first half year of 1928 was:

	All Trades	Building Trades	All Other Trades
January	18%	36%	11%
February	18%	39%	10%
March	18%	38%	10%
April	16%	32%	9%
May	13%	25%	8%
June	11%	22%	7%

Preliminary figures for July indicate that unemployment among organized wage earners has increased from June to July.

"Every patriotic American should hope for the prosperity of agriculture, for every sensible man must know that the life of this Republic and the perpetuity of these free institutions of ours rests in the last analysis upon the prosperity, peace and happiness of all classes of people. We must rear in this land a healthy, happy, virile race if we are to preserve the good in the government transmitted to us by those who died to bring it into existence and who have fought for more than a hundred years to preserve it."—Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas.

SMASH LONG PEACE.

The Peninsular Stove Company of Detroit has annulled its contract with the Molders' Union. The union maintained relations with the company since 1859, when the organization was chartered by its international.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose. Unionists must use it in order to make it effective.

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